The Counsel of two confederate Kings to set the Son of TABEAL on the Throne, represented as evil, in it's natural Tendency and moral Aspect.

SERMON

Occasion'd by the

Present REBELLION

in Favour of the

Pretender.

Preach'd in Boston, at the Thursday-Lecture, February 6th. 1745,6.

By Charles Chauncy, D.D.

Pastor of the first Church of CHRIST in said Town.

Psal. 132. 17, 18. There will I make the Horn of David to bud: I have ordained a Lamp for mine anointed. His Enemies will I clothe with Shame; but upon himself shall his Crown flourish.

BOSTON:

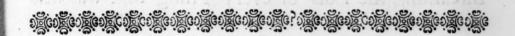
Printed for D. GOOKIN, over against the Old South
Meeting-House. 1746.

the low out the Kings of he the Sot I amount of the Throne, represented as city, in is rational finance and moral Afrest. 941, 121, Daily 10000 MOLLOHOMAN JUDION in Frage of the Proceed to Brettom at the Thursday The second of the second awo'l the a ready of to day do The second of the will I will the Horse of Dolland Will it with which to may be to be only that he treet a fronter 1303 40 Security over against the Conpercent and the second



A SERMON OCCULOR

The Son of TABEAL.



ISAIAH vii. 5, 6, 7.

Because Syria, Ephraim, and the Son of Remaliah have taken evil Counsel against thee, saying, Let us go up against Judah, and vex it; and let us make a Breach in it for us, and set a King in the midst of it, even the Son of Tabeal: Thus saith the Lord God, it shall not stand, neither shall it come to pass.



T was now a Time of Distress and Fear with AHAZ King of JUDAH, and his whole Kingdom: His Heart was moved, and the Heart of his People, as the Trees of the Wood are moved with the Wind. The Reason of

this fore Amazement, is open'd in the 2d Verse of this Chapter, in these Words, And it was told the House

House of David, saying, Syria is confederate with Ephraim. The Original here rendered is confederate, signifies, as a learned Critick observes, is rested; and may import, not only that these consederate Forces were joined, but that they were already encamped in the Borders of the Tribe of Ephraim; which was not a great way distant from Jerusalem the Metropolis of Judea. And no wonder that Ahaz, and all his loyal Subjects, were surprized at the Tidings of so powerful an Invasion, threatning the Loss of every Thing that was near and dear to them.

IT was while King Ahaz was under fearful Apprehensions as to the Consequence of this Consederacy against him, that God sent the Prophet Is Alah with a special Message to him; partly to hush his Fears, by assuring him, that the Attempt of these Kings to rend his Kingdom from him should prove vain; and partly to forewarn him of the Evil that should befall his Land from another King, the King of Assyria, upon whom he too much depended: Interposing, by the Way, as a sure Ground of Support to the House of David, under their present Difficulty, that remarkable Prophecy concerning the Messiah, that he should be born of a Virgin.

THE Message the Prophet was sent to deliver to him begins with the 4th Verse, where he bespeaks him in that Language, Take Heed, and be quiet; fear not, neither be faint-hearted for the two Tails of those smoothing Fire-brands, for the sierce Anger of REZIN with SYRIA, and of the Son of REMALIAH.

REMALIAH. Some think the Advice here given to the King is intended, at least in Part, to moderate his angry Resentments. Take Heed, and be quiet. Look to it, that you keep your Temper; that you don't fly into a Passion; and speak unadvisedly with your Lips: Have a Care you don't complain of Providence, and murmur against God for suffering these powerful Enemies to combine together in an enterprize to deprive you of your Crown, and enflave your People. But others more probably fuppose the Design of the Advice is, to restrain his Fear within due Bounds and Limits: As if it had been faid, See that you keep the Possession of your felf; don't be dispirited; don't suffer your Heart to melt and fail within you; don't let your Fears prevail fo as to betray you into any Thing unworthy your Dignity as a King, or that may reflect Dishonour on God.

AND, as an Enforcement of this Advice, the Prophet, under the Direction of God, compares these confederate Kings, in a Way of Contempt, to two Tails of smoaking Fire-brands. They seemed to Ahaz sierce and surjous, like burning Brands of Fire; yea, his surprised Imagination represented their united Force by a raging Fire, whose Violence could not be resisted. But the Prophet, to allay his Fears, assures him from God they should prove nothing more than smoaking Fire-brands. They might for a while make a Smoother; but they should not be able to do him any considerable Hurt. Yea, he is commission'd to tell him, they were only the Tails or Ends of smoaking Fire-brands. Their

Their Force was spent; they should soon expire; they should easily be put out.

THE Prophet goes on with his Message in the Words I have read to you for the Text, Because Syria Ephraim, and the Son of Remaliah have taken evil Counsel against thee, saying, Let us go up against Judah, and vex it; and let us make a Breach in it for us, and set a King in the Midst of it, even the Son of Tabeal. Thus saith the Lord God, it shall not stand, neither shall it come to pass. In which Words the three following Things are observable,

- I. A REPRESENTATION of the Defign which the confederate Kings of Syria and Israel had formed against Ahaz; which was to dethrone him, and set a King in the Midst of his Kingdom, even the Son of TABEAL.
- II. THE Resolution of Heaven to bring this Defign to nought. Thus saith the Lord God, it shall not stand, neither shall it come to pass.

I

tl

m

Jit

th

Ro

III. THE Reason of this Resolution; suggested in those Words, Because they have taken evil Counsel against thee, saying, Let us go up against Judah, &c.

Accordingly, these are the Particulars we shall distinctly consider; but with all possible Brevity,

vity, that we may have more Time to apply them to the Circumstances of our Nation at this Day. He is called in the Text, the Son of TABBAL. And

this is all we certainly know about him. Some I. THE first Thing contained in the Words of the Prophet is a Representation of the Design, which the confederate Kings of SYRIA and ISRAEL had formed against AHAZ King of JUDAH.

that he presended fome Sort of Right to the Crown, SYRIA, EPHRAIM, and the Son of REMALIAH are the Confederates spoken of in the Text, as engaged in the Defign against Judan: But, by a common Figure, SYRIA is here put for the King of Syria; and Ephraim being the known Scripture Term giving Denomination to the ten Tribes, or the Kingdom of ISRAEL, and the Son of REMA-LIAH being their King, he is the Person here intended: So that by SYRIA, EPHRAIM, and the Son of REMALIAH, we are to understand the Kings of SYRIA and ISRAEL. The same Thing is meant as if these two Kings had been mentioned by Name. To be fure, these were the allied Potentates who had formed a Design against the Kingdom of Ju-DAH; and the Prophet here opens their Defign, and plainly tells AHAZ their King what it was. And this he does by bringing them in, faying, as in the middle Clause of the Text, Let us go up against JUDAH, and vex it; and let us make a Breach in it for us, and set a King in the midst of it, even the Son of TABEAL. Their Scheme was to dethrone AHAZ, and fet up a PRETENDER in his Room, constituting him King of JUDAH.

onfiderable Force from abread they judged might

countenance

WHO

mWho this Man was they intended to exalt to the Throne, we can't tell at this Distance of Time. He is called in the Text, the Son of TABEAL. And this is all we certainly know about him. conjecture he was a SYRTAN Bothers think he was an ISRAELITE; others a Native of Judea, but in the Interest of Syria and Israel, and a fit Tool to ferve their Turn. This feems most probable; and that he pretended some Sort of Right to the Crown, and had a Party in the Kingdom who abetted him. But whoever he was, and whether he pretended a Right to the Crown or not, he was the Creature of these confederate Kings, a sutable Engine for them to work with; and therefore they resolve to fet the Crown of Judan on his Head. This was the Defign they had principally in their View; and the Means they refolved upon in order to accomplish it, are particularly recorded in the Text. REMALIAH, we are to underfiend the Kings of

The first Thing they determined upon, in a Way of Means, the Prophet expresses in their own Words, Let us, say they, go up against Judah. The Thing resolved upon is an Invasion of their Land. This they judged necessary; an Expedient without which they might not hope for Success. Tis likely a Party in the Kingdom had an Affection for this Son of Tabeal, lik'd well the Scheme of making him King, and would gladly be affishing in it, could a Way be contrived to bring about so great a Revolution. Such Intelligence as this at the Courts of Syria and Israel might give Rise to their Resolution to go up against Judah. A considerable Force from abroad they judged might countenance

countenance the Disaffected at bome, and spirit them to rise up in Rebellion against their rightful and lawful King: They therefore project an Invasion, as a bopeful Method to succeed in their Intention to displace AHAZ, and set the Son of TABEAL on the Throne.

ANOTHER Means they resolved upon whereby to effect this Design was, the silling Judah with Vexation and Sorrow. Let us go up against Judah, say they, and vex it. The Meaning is, Let us ravage their Country, pillage and plunder their Towns and Cities, and so vex and harrass them as to make them weary of adhering to their present King, and willing to take the Son of Tabeal to reign over them.

And when this is the Nor was this all, but they determine upon a more mischievous Means still in order to compass their Design against Judan; which was, to make a Breach in it for them. Let us go, say they, and make a Breach in it for us, i. e. say some, Let us penetrate into the Heart of the Country, advance even to JERUSALEM, the head or capital City of it, and make a Breach in its Wall, a Breach wide enough for us to march in; without which there will be no Hope to fet a King in the midst of the Let us make a Breach in it for us, i. e. say others, Let us rend the Kingdom from AHAZ, part in Twain, and share it between us; placing over it a King of our own, the Son of TABEAL, our very good Friend, in whom we have a joint Interest, and on whom we may both with Safety depend. Let

a

'n

ir

s.

in

of

info

at

fe

A

ce

Let us make a Breach in it for us, i. e. say others, Let us tear the Kingdom to Peices by enslaming the Disaffection there may be in the Minds of the People to their present King, and his Administration; by promoting Broils and civil Discords among them, dividing and getting them into Parties. Let us work by the discontented, factious and turbulent Spirits there are among them; setting them one against another, whereby they will weaken themselves and strengthen us.

AND this Sense of the Words, as it is agreeable to the Original, so it well futes with their Design to fet up a new King. This is feldom attempted, unless a Nation is supposed to have those within themselves, who will help forward such a Change. And when this is the Case, a foreign Invasion is more likely to effect a Revolution in Government. This might be considered by the allied Kings of SYRIA and ISRAEL, and they might go against JUDAH in Expectation of making a Breach in it, i. e. of dividing the People, stirring up in them a Spirit of Hatred, Animofity and Variance: And they might probably hope to gain a Party from among them to join in their Attempt against the Crown of AHAZ, and to exalt the Son of TABEAL to the Throne, I ni gaid a sol of ogoH on od liw

This now was their Defign: It aim'd at nothing short of overturning the Constitution, of dethroning the King of Judah, and setting his Crown on the Head of a vagrant Pretender. And the Means in order to accomplish this Design, was an Invasion

of

of the Land; diffresting lits Inhabitants, land dividing them into Parties. it that red tien , sit to migiro

a further Emphatis in it. For a Thing purpoisit AND as they had concerted fo plaufible aScheme, they little doubted of Speces in the Execution of it: But this the righteous fovereign God would not grant; which leads to the next Thing observable the Propost had faid, AHAZ thall saiver, tx or JUDAH shall not be enslaved. The Kings of SYRIA

and ISRAEL have defign'd this; but it shall no II. THE Resolution of Heaven to bring this Defign to nought; contained in these Words, Thus faith the Lord God, it shall not stand, neither shall it come to pass. Their Measures shall be broken, the Enterprise they have undertaken shall be conas it follows in this and the next Chapter. behnuod

IT shall not stand. This is a Phrase strongly expressive of the divine Pleasure to defeat the Intention of these confederate Kings against JUDAH, A Defign is faid to fland, according to the Genius of the Hebrew Language, when it takes Effect. Hence that of the Psalmist, Prov. 30. 11. The Counsel of the Lord standeth forever It forever takes Place. On the other Hand, A Defign is faid not to stand, when it fails of its Accomplishment, proves frustrate and vain. And this is the Thing here intended. It shall not stand. 'Tis as if it had been affirmed, it shall not be carried into Execution; but, like the Counsel of the Heathen be brought to nought; like the Devices of the People made of none He is permitted to make his own Choice, totaits (The a Sign as he himself pleated, either in Heaven

-VI'r is added, neither shall it come to pass. In the Original 'tis, neither shall it be which may have a further Emphasis in it. For a Thing purposed may be produced and vernot established; it man be bro into Being, and for all that fall to the Ground and come to nothing . But this Refult of their's Thall never have Existence: It shall not be. 'Tis as if the Prophet had faid, AHAZ shall not be dethron'd; JUDAH shall not be enslaved. The Kings of SYRIA and ISRAEL have defign'd this; but it shall no more be, than if they had not formed such a Design: So far from it, that these Kings themselves shall be fubdued, the Riches of DAMASCUS, the chief Seat of the King of Syria, shall be taken away; and EPHRAIM Shall be broken that it be not a People, as it follows in this and the next Chapter. Behavol

AND AHAZ, to whom this Meffage was fent, had reason to depend upon the Truth of its Contents. For it is introduced with a thus faith the Lord God. The Prophet did not suggest his own Wishes, he did not deliver his own Conjectures upon the probable Appearances of Things: But spake as immediately fent from God, and said nothing but what he was instructed from Heaven to say.

AND that AHAZ might have no Reason for Doubt upon this Head, the Prophet, in God's Name, allows him to ask a Sign for the Confirmation of his Faith, Verse 11. Ask thee a Sign of the Lord thy God; ask it either in the Depth, or in the Height above. He is permitted to make his own Choice, to ask such a Sign as he himself pleased, either in Heaven

or Earth; as that the Sun might stand still, or go back, or withdraw his Light for a while; or that there might be a Convulsion in the Earth, or a Removal of it out of its Place, or the like extraordinary and miraculous Performance.

ONE would think this was eno' to fatisfy Infidelity itself; and yet, AHAZ was faithless and unbelieving. He refused this gracious condescending Offer of God, faying, as in the 12th Verse, I will not afk. He pretends indeed a pious Reason; I will not tempt the Lord: As if it would be a tempting God to do that which he had himself permitted, yea, directed him to do. But this was a meer Pretence. The true Reason, why he would not ask a Sign was, because he was resolved to provide for his own Safety a securer Way, as he imagined. His Dependance was upon the Assyrians for Help: He chose rather to rely upon an Arm of Flesh, than upon the God of Jacob, in whom is everlasting they are to be interpreted of a Virgin that was integnants be married, and bear a Son; yet that they have a Grome

Upon which the Prophet sharply reproves, both him, and the House of David, for their Contempt of the divine Offer he had made them: But withal lets them understand, that God would not withstanding give them a Sign. Verse 13, 14, 15, 16. Hear ye now, O House of David, Is it a small Thing for you to weary Men? But will ye weary my God also? Therefore the Lord himself shall give you a Sign; behold, A Virgin shall conceive, and bear a Son, and shall call his Name Immanuel. Butter and Honey shall he eat, that he may know to refuse the Evil, and chuse

S

X

chuse the Good. For before the Child shall know to refuse the Evil and chuse the Good, the Land that thou abborrest shall be for saken of both her Kings ‡. And

A great deal has been wrote, especially in the English Nation, upon this Passage of Scripture, in order to ascertain

its true Sense.

Some are of Opinion, that, by these Words, nothing more is intended, than that one who was now a Virgin should marry and bear a Son, before whose coming to Years of Discretion, the Kings of SAMARIA and DAMASCUS should be destroyed. And they give this Reason, why they put such an Interpretation on the Words, because the Child here promised to be born is given as a Sign to the House of DA-vid, that they should be delivered from that Ruin with which they were now threaten'd; which he could not be, if he was not to be then born, nor 'till above 500 Years afterwards: For a Sign in Scripture, say they, and in common Speech, signifies something sensible, something that is at present done in Confirmation of a divine Message.

Others therefore to avoid this, and some other Difficulties, suppose a double View in the Words; that the literally they are to be interpreted of a Virgin that was speedily to be married, and bear a Son; yet that they have a secondary and higher Meaning, looking forward to CHRIST, and

pointing out his miraculous Birth of a pure Virgin.

But, perhaps, upon strict Enquiry, it will be found, that these Words of the Prophet contain not only the Sign he had said the Lord himself would give, but besides that, a prophetic Promise, bro't in by Way of Parenthesis, looking forward to Christ, and describing the Manner of his

Conception and Birth.

The prophetic Promise descriptive of the Messiah's Birth, is contained in the 14th and 15th Verses, Behold, a Virgin, shall conceive, and bear a Son, and shall call his Name Immanual. Butter and Honey shall be eat, that he may know to refuse the Evil, and chuse the Good. The Evangelist Matthew, having given an Account of Christ as born of a Virgin,

And according to the Sign here given; for it came to pais; for within a few Years, Pekan and Rezin, the

Virgin, adds upon it that observable Remark, Chap. 1. 22, 23. Now all this was done, that it might be fulfilled which was Spoken of the Lord by the Prophet, Saying, Behold, a Virgin Shall be with Child, and Shall bring forth a Son; and they Shall call his Name Immanuel. 'Tis to me very plain, the Evangelift MATTHEW tho't this Paffage in Is ATAH a Prophecy of CHRIST; foretelling that he mould be conceived in the Womb of a Virgin, and born of one who knew no Man. And when he fays of CHRIST's being Born of a Virgin, that it was, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken of the Lord, by the Prophet, it is evident, he speaks of this Event as an Accomplishment of this Prophecy. I know, it has been pleaded by fome, that nothing more is intended by the Phrase, this was done that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the Prophet, than only an Ahalogy between the Birth of CHRIST, and the Birth of a Child in the Days of the Prophet Isaian, an Event now answering to an Event in former Times: But this by no Means comes up to the proper Force of the Expressions here used. In the Original the Language is as strong as in the English Translation : And there are no Words, either in Greek or English, wherein it could have been more peremptorly declared, that the Conception of CHRIST in the Womb of one that was a pure Virgin, was the Thing prophesied of by the Prophet ISATAH, and that this Prophecy received its real intended Fulfillment in the Conception and Birth of CHRIST, as here related. The plain Truth is, this Prophecy, ffrictly and literally interpreted, agrees to none but CHRIST; and it was perfectly answered in him. 'Tis evident from the current Strain of the new Testament writers, that he was born of a Virgin, literally speaking; that he really was the Thing intended by IMMANUEL, God with us, God and Man in one Perfon, God manifested in the Flesh, and dwelling with Mankind; and that he was nourished and bro't up like other Children, tho' he was not born like them, but of a Virgin. Butter and Honey did be eat, i. e. he was fed, when a Child,

the two Kings of Syria and Israel, were both flain; one by Hosnea, and the other by the King of

with the common Aliment given to Children in those Countries, which was Milk or Butter and Honey. And he was thus nourished, that he might know, or until he should know, as the Words might be more intelligibly rendered, to refuse the Evil and chuse the Gasal. So that this Prophecy is strictly and properly applicable to Christ, and was fulfilled in him.

I confess indeed, I can't see how this Prophecy of the Birth of Christ could be a Sign to the House of David, that they should not be cut off; as it was not to be suisilled 'till so many Ages after its Delivery: But it's easy to see, how it could be an Assurance to them that they should not, and an Assurance seasonably and properly given, as, at this Time, they were threaten'd with a total Excision by two powenful Kings, who had entred into an Alliance for this Purpose.

But you will ask then, What was the Sign here given? For the Prophet says, the Lord himself would give them a Sign.

Now, in order to point this out unto you. I must put you in Mind, that when the Prophet Is A LAH was hid to go forth to meet AHAZ, he was ordered by God to take with him bis little Son SHEAR-HASHUB, as you may fee, Verse 3. And accordingly he was the Child that is here given, as a Signito AHAZ and the House of DAVID, that they should pos be deftroyed. Says the Prophet, The Lard himfelf shall give you a Sign And the Sign is given not in the Words immediately following, Rebold a Kirgin shall con-Crize, &c.; [These are rather Introductory to the Sign it felf, looking forward to the Birth of the MESSIAH of a Wirgin] but in the 16th Verse, in those Words, For bebe fore the Child shall know to refuse the Evil and chuse the Good, - othe Land that thou abhorrest shall be for saken of both her Kings. Aspif the Prophet had faid, Before this Child of mine, (pointing to him with his Finger) before this my Son SHEAR-JASHUB, whom God has fent with me, shall buigemento a Capacity of diffinguishing between moral Good and with

fign I have in View obliges me to hasten to the last Thing observable in the Text, which is, it should make work your should be dead of the last

east Counsel against thee, swing, Let us go up against

and Evil, thele Kings, of whom you lare to dreatfully a-

I own, it would be more natural to interpret the whole Paffage, as one continued Period, speaking of one and the fame Child, if we had not previous Notice that God, for some fpecial Purpose, had ordered the Bropher to take with him his little Son, when he went to AHAZ: And if we confider him as pointing to this his Son, when he delivered these Words, Before this Child shall know to refuse the Good and chuse the Evil, the Land which thou abhor rest shall be far laken of both her Kings, 'tis easy and natural to understand him, as speaking, in this Verse, of a different Child from that he spake of in the two foregoing Ones: To be sure, AHAZ and those present with him could be at no Loss to understand him in such a Sense. And I see not, while we interpret what is faid in the 14th and 15th Verses, as a prophetic Promise, bro't in by way of Parenthesis; and what is said in the 16th Verse, as the Sign given by God to the House of DAVID; I fay, I fee not, that the Interpretation is forced, or that it does at all interrupt the Period, or per-

And I can't but think this the true Construction, because it interprets the whole Passage in a strict and literal Sense, and yet so as to sree it from those Objections which have been according to this Interpretation, here is an illustrious Prophecy of Christ, applicable to him, and to him only; and here is also a Sign diffinct from this Prophecy, a true and proper Sign, adapted in its Nature to give present and sufficient Confirmation to the Faith of the House of David, in the Prophet's Message, that they should not be destroy'd by the Attempt that was now making against them.—If any should reject this Interpretation for one that is more natural, or less liable to Objection, I am content.

r

n

h

n

a

d

lf

e

1-

it

a

0-

l,

s.

,

n

11

d

this Defign formed against Judam to nought; viz. because it was an evil Design. This Reason is suggested in those Words. Because they have taken evil Counsel against thee, saying, Let us go up against Judam, &c. as The Matter of which their Result consisted was evil, and therefore devoted by God to Shame and Disappointment. It was evil in respect of the Effects to be produced by it; and it was evil also sinite moral Nature passbeing an outragious Intention of Thiustice and Wickedness.

and bood of state of could blood blood and side of the Effects to be bro't to pass. These were as dismal as could be devised by the Heart of Man. For not only might the ordinary Mischiefs of War be expected, in Confequence of this evil Counfel, but civil Difcord, intestine Broils, Hatred and Variance; which naturally and powerfully tend to divide a Kingdom against it felf, and bring it to Ruin, And what is still oworfe, their Counsels aimed at making a Revolution in the Government; at cutting off AHAZ, and letting a PRETENDER on his Throne, to the utter Extermination of the Hoafe of Daylo. What more flocking could they have enterprized MWhat more fatal in it's Confequences to the Kingdom of Jumily; their civil and religious Interests; their All was now threatned by the combined Forces of Sy-RIA and ISRAEL in the Prophet's Mellage, defiror d by the Attempt that was

tad one to reinterquent side for blood will and to one that the Burnethis, was an evil Defign also in Respect of it's moral Nature. The Thing intended was vile;

a Contrivance formed under the Influence of ungoverned Lusts and Passions, without either Reason or Justice to give Countenance to it. It does not appear that AHAZ had done these Kings any Wrong; without which their taking up Arms against him was highly injurious: Much more their Defign to deprive him of his Crown, and place it on the Head of the Son of TABEAL; hereby subverting the Constitution of Judah, and making that happy People Slaves to a Tool, they had no other View in trying to advance to the Throne, than to serve their own base Purposes. There is scarce a Name bad enough to convey a full Idea of the Outrage, Violence, and Injustice of this Intention. It was abominable in the Sight of a holy and righteous God; and he therefore refolved to bring it to nothing.

Not that God always defeats the Counsels that are evil. He sometimes suffers them to take Effect, for the Punishment of his own People, and to bring about his own Purposes, in the Changes he has ordained should be made in the Kingdoms of this World. But when that which is evil, in it's Nature as well as Consequences, is intended against a Nation, he often interposes for their Help; and sometimes for this very Reason, because the Design formed against them is evil; hereby testifying against it as a Thing odious in his Sight. Thus it was here. Because the Kings of Syria and Israel took evil Counsel against Judah, therefore the Lord God said, it shall not stand, neither shall it come to pass.

AND he might the rather come into this Determination, because the Counsel taken against Judah was, in a Sense, a Contrivance to overset an Establishment of his own forming. For 'tis observable, after Saul, who was once King of the Jewish Nation, had the Kingdom taken from him for his Iniquity, God gave it to David, and settled it on him and on his Sons in Succession forever. So that this Counsel to set the Son of Tabeal on the Throne of Judah was virtually an Attempt against God, and that Succession he had established to run in the Family of David.—But I must hasten to the

APPLICATION.

holy and rightcoas

AND what I propose is, to accommodate what has been said to the Appearances of Providence at this Day. I doubt not but, upon reading my Text, your Thoughts were turned to our Mother Kingdom; and while discoursing on the melancholly State of Judah, I believe you found within your selves a Readiness to transfer the most of what was said to the present Circumstances of the British Nation. There is certainly an Analogy between the two Cases. Suffer me to dilate a little in making it still more obvious to you: And, for Method's Sake, I shall give you what I have to offer under the three following consentaneous Heads.

- against our King and Nation.
- .. 2. REPRESENT it as a most evil Design.

wally connected with the ,bnA

H

17

i-

m

is

ne

d,

16

at at

ct,

g

ly

ur

ras

a-

he

it

ce,

he

ed

nd,

3. MENTION a few Things tending to encourage us to hope, that God will say concerning it, it shall not stand, neither shall it come to pass.

1. As to the first, the Design against our King and Nation, much need not be faid. You have all been apprifed of the Infurrection in Scotland, as well as of the Thing intended by it, an Attempt against the Throne of GREAT-BRITAIN, to displace our King, fet afide the Succession in his illustrious House, and subject the Nation to an abjured and popish PRETENDER. Nor are any of you ignorant, that this Defign was formed and carried on under the Countenance and Protection of two allied Potentates, the Kings of FRANCE and SPAIN, those natural and inveterate Enemies of ENGLAND. first, indeed, it look'd like a Contrivance of those Princes to keep our Fleets at home, and prevent our fending Forces abroad; but it is now too evident, that they have refolved to make an Attempt against the Person and Crown of our rightful and lawful Sovereign, and are getting in Readiness a Body of regular Troops to be fent into England upon this fatal Defign. Their Counsel against GREAT-BRI-TAIN appears to be like that in my Text against JUDAH, Let us go up against it, and set a King in the midst of it, even the Son of TABEAL, our common Friend and Tool, thro' whom we may accomplish all our Defire: Which Counfel of their's,

2. I AM to point out to you, in the fecond Place, as most Evil, both in its natural Tendency and moral Aspect. 'Tis

p. 30.

'Tis naturally connected with the Ruin of the Nation, and all its dependant Provinces. Should God permit this Design of our Enemies to take place, what would become of our English Liberties, whereby we are distinguished from every other People under Heaven? Would a Creature of FRANCE and SPAIN maintain these inviolable? Would he not rather rule us with a Rod of Iron, after the Manner of those corrupt and arbitrary Courts? And what would be the Fate of those invaluable Priviledges which we enjoy as Protestants? Would one that brings his Religion from Rome turn Enemy to the Pope, and encourage and promote the Cause that is opposite to his and subversive of it? Can this reasonably be supposed? Has it been the Way of popish Princes, bigotted to the Religion of Antichrist? Have they not rather made use of their Power and Influence to extirpate the true Protefant Religion? Had not the Nation full Experience of this in the Reign of Queen MARY, notwithstanding her Promises to the contrary *?

he Person and Crown of our rightful and

^{* &}quot;She declared to the People of SUFFOLK, who were the first that raised Forces for her, that she would make no Alteration in Religion; yet she had no sooner got Poser session of the Throne, than she resolved to establish Poser pery: And some Gentlemen from SUFFOLK sent to put her Majesty in mind of her Promise were sentenced to stand in the Pillory. Such was the Beginning of a popish Queen's Reign! A direct and open Breach of her royal Word, and the Ties of Gratitude." Gentleman's Magazine for October, 1745. This same Fact, I find, is refer'd to by RAPIN, in his History of ENGLAND, Vol. 2.

What Ground did the Interest of Rome and Hell gain in her Day +? How were the Professors of the pure Religion of Jesus persecuted, and many of them called to endure the fiery Trial ||? And have we not Reason to believe, if that unhappy Reign had lasted a little longer, that Popery would have been effectually established in the Kingdom? And

s,

)-

E

e d i-

e

y

n

y

1-

ir

9-

i-

?

he

no

of-

0-

to

ed

a

er

r's

is

2.

at

+ " In the first Year of this Queen's Reign, all the . (popish) "Bishops who had been deprived in the Time of King 66 EDWARD the VIth, were restored to their Bishopricks, and the new removed. Also, all beneficed Men that "were married, or would not forfake their Opinions, were or put out of their Livings, and others of a contrary Opinion put in their Room. Also this Year, the Service be-" gan to be fung in Latin in PAUL's Church. Also this "Year, the Pope's Authority was by Act of Parliament re-" stored in ENGLAND, and the Mass commanded in all "Churches to be used. In her second Year, the Realm " was absolved and reconciled to the Church of ROME by " Cardinal Pool; and First-Fruits and Tenths were re-" ftored to the Clergy. In her fourth Year, Monastries were begun to be re-edified. BAKER's Chron. of the Kings of ENGLAND.

Men and Women were ensured at their own Tables, betrayed in their own Houses, dragged away to Prisons and Cole-holes, there by Change of Tortures provoked to abjure their Religion; and if they had the Conscience and Courage to resuse, they were brought forth, in the most approbious Manner, to the most cruel Death, had to a Stake, and burt to Ashes like an accursed Thing." Dr. Kennett's Thanksgiving Sermon, preach'd June 7. 1716.

"Of the Number of those that died for Religion in her "Time, there are recorded five Bishops, one and twenty "Divines; and of all Sorts of Men and Women, two "hundred threescore and seventeen." BAKER'S Cronicle of the Kings of ENGLAND, p. 325.

) . .

what

what Progress did King James, the supposed Father of the present Pretender, make towards bringing upon us this Yoke of Bondage, together with all the Miseries of an arbitrary and tyrannical Government †? He took such large Steps, under the

The most perfect Account in a little Room, I have met with, of the popish arbitrary Measures of King JAMES II. I shall here give you, in the Words of Dr. KENNET, in his Thanksgiving Sermon for the Suppression of the REBELLION in the Times of King GEORGE the First. " This popish King, fays he, in a short Time, was to have a new Pre-" rogative, and a Rule of Government unknown to our " Ancestors, His Royal Will and Pleasure. To evacuate " all the Laws, he fet up a dispensing Power, and to " maintain that Power he fet up a standing Army, with-" out and against Consent of the Parliament. He regu-" lated that Army, by bringing in popish Officers, and " whole Irish Troops. He placed popish Judges upon the Bench. He set a Jesuit near the Head of the Privy "Council. He went on to purge the Corporations, by turning out the Men of Abillity and Integrity, and " thrufting in new and mean Creatures, for the Tools of " Tyranny and Oppression: And to remove all Obstructions, a Quo Warranto was issued to compel the Surren-" dry of the ancient Charter, or to declare it null and void, and bring the Election of Magistrates to the Nomination of the Crown, as in the Capital City. If any Subjects offered to oppose the violent Tide, they were ftopped by vexatious Suits, and loaded with exorbitant Fines. A Toleration was indeed granted without Law, and against it, only to divide and break the Protestant "Interest, and to open the Gates towards FRANCE and ROME. The Church of ENGLAND had the leastFreedom: If her Clergy preached against Popery, they were filenced, or worse treated; if a Bishop would not obey an arbitrary Order, he was prosecuted and suspended; if an Archbishop and his Brethren did but humbly petition

ds

er

al

er

he

net

. I

his

ON bish

re-

our

to ithgu-

and

the

rivy

by

and

s of

ruc-

ren-

and

No-

any

vere

tant

aw,

tant

and

ree-

vere

bey

led;

ition ainst Ear,

the Influence of popish and despotic Principles, that, in a few Years, he went a great way. The Freedom of Parliaments was denied; the Rights both civil and religious, not only of private Persons, but Communities invaded, and with a high Hand taken away; the Laws, which, under God, are the People's Security, dispensed with, and the Will and Pleasure of the Prince set up in the Room of Law, and a tyrannical arbitrary Power declared for by the Judges, who should have been Guardians, as well as Interpreters of the Law. Professed Papists, not only bare-faced and with Impunity, but with the greatest Share of the royal Favour, came over in Shoals from foreign Parts, like Swarms of Locusts, and infested the Land, ingrossed the Prince's

" us with fuch another Judgment."

[&]quot; against such extraordinary Proceedings, they were im-" prison'd in the Tower, and brought forth to be tried as Criminals. Popish Schools were set up, Mass-Houses were open'd in every Town, Priests and Jesuits triumphed in their Habits along the Streets; nay they got the " Possession of the Universities and of the Places of Go-" vernment in them. A whole College was in Effect dif-" folved by depriving and ejecting the President, Fellows, " and Scholars, and affigning it over to be a popish Semina-" ry. An ecclefiastical Commission was set up to vex and destroy the Church. A Nuncio was brought from " Rome; a noble Ambassador was sent thither; popish " Bishops were circuiting the Kingdom; In a Word, we " were as near Destruction as ever Fire brand was when " fnatch'd out of the Fire." This same Author adds, " It " ought, by every Protestant, to be had in everlasting Re-" membrance, that fuch was the last popish Reign: And of " the like, or worse Kind, must be any other popish Reign; " if God, for our Iniquities, and Follies, should ever visit

Ear, fill'd his Presence, and, tho' utterly unqualify'd, obtain'd great Offices of Trust and Prosit in the Nation. Popish Priests and Jesuits were openly countenanced and encouraged, and Seminaries erected for poisoning the Principles of our Youth; while some of great Worth and Dignity, for humbly representing to the King, according to their Duty, the dangerous and unhappy Tendency of such Measures, were imprison'd, and with much Rancour prosecuted.

Nor were the ill Effects of this King's Reign confin'd to GREAT-BRITAIN. Our Fathers here in New-England groaned under the oppressive Burden of his popish and tyrannical Power. Some now alive do well remember the Distress and Fear which fill'd the Hearts of all, who, in that Day, wished well to our Zion. The then Governour of the Massachusetts, Sir Edmund Andross, unhappily copied after the Measures of his Royal Master, and by his insupportable Tyranny occasion'd a Revolution here *; not altogether unlike that which was effected, some Months before, in England, by the glorious King William, under God, the great Deliverer of the Nation from Popery and Slavery.

^{*} An Account of the Revolution in New-England, with the Causes of it, may be seen, in a Book entitled, The Revolution of New-England justified; wherein is contained an Account of the Grievances of that Day. See also Dr. Mather's Magnalia Americana.

James succeed in his Attempt, under the Countenance of France and Spain, to ascend the British. Throne, what might be expected but that he should be a Plague to the Nation and its Dependencies, as was his Father before him? Yea, whereas his Father did lade them with a heavy Yoke, he would, no doubt, add to their Yoke: His little Finger would be thicker than his Father's Loins. His Father chastised them with Whips, but he would chastise them with Scorpions.

,

h

n

e

C

e

r

,

f

d

'Tis true, he has made a great many fine Promises, in his Declaration from Rome, dispersed among the People: And so did his pretended Father before him, and with as much Formality and Solemnity +; and yet, he shamefully broke them all:

And

ove no Rule but that of and Will and Fleelle

[†] Upon coming to the Throne, he appeared in Person, and made the following Declaration to his Privy-Council;

Since it has pleased almighty God to place me in this

[&]quot;Station, and I am now to succeed so good and gracious a King, as well as so very kind a Brother, I think it sit

to declare to you, that I will endeavour to follow his Ex-

ample, and more especially in that of his great Clemency

and Tenderness to his People. I have been reported to be a Man for arbitrary Power; but that is not the only

[&]quot;Story that has been made of me! And I shall make it

[&]quot; my Endeavour to preserve this Government, both in Church

[&]quot; and State, as it is now by Law established. And as I shall

never depart from the just Rights and Prerogatives of the Crown, so I shall never invade any Man's Property. I have

often heretofore ventured my Life in Defence of this

[&]quot; Nation; and I shall still go as far as any Man in pre-

ferving it in all it's just Rights and Liberties."

DMA

And we have all the Reason in the World to believe the Son would do the fame. For it is to be remembred, he is devoted to a Religion, which not only fets him free from the Obligation of Promifes and Oaths made to Hereticks, as we all are in his Opinion; but obliges him, even upon Pain of Damnation, to act counter to them all, whenever he has got Power into his Hands, and is under Advantages, to extirpate the Protestant Religion, and establish that of Rome Sund and said I dies mout bolinga

AND can the Settlement of fuch a Prince on the British Throne be for the Good of the Nation? It directly and furely tends, in the natural Course of Things, to its utter Ruin; the Subversion of the Constitution, theodepriving the People of their just Rights and Liberties as Emglishmen and Protestants, and the putting them under a Government which knows no Rule but that of meer Will and Pleasure; which is, in one Word, the same Thing with making them certainly and compleatly miserable. made the following Declaration to his A

And in his first Speech to the Parliament, he has these Words, What I faid to my Privy-Council, at my first coming to the Throne, I am desicous to renew to you." He then

repeats the above Declaration, and adds, "Having gi-

Religion and Property, which I have chose to do in the " fame Words which I used at my first coming to the

[&]quot;Crown, the better to evidence to you, that I spoke them on not by Chance, and confequently that you may firmly rely

upon a Promise so solemnly made; I cannot doubt, &c." Compleat Hift of ENGLAND, Vol. III. p. 427, 431.

e

t.

28

S

7.7

18

S

h

(D)

137

e

[t

of

e

a

s,

h

?;

-

ls,

to

en gi-

ur

he

he

ely

But this Design is evil in a moral and religious Sense, as well as in regard of its natural Tendency. Tis a vile Contrivance, impious and unrighteous to a high Degree of Guilt; as the Person, the Design is levell'd against, is not of a low and private Character, but the Head of a Kingdom, its lightful and lawful Sovereign, with whose Ruin the Ruin of a whole Nation is inseperably connected. And what aggravates the Wickedness is, that he is a King who has so sacredly adhered to his Treaties, that not a fingle Instance can be pointed out, wherein he has violated them to the Injury of either of thosePowers who are combined against him: Nor has he ever made an Attempt upon the Liberty, or Property, or Religion of any one Person, within his ownKingdom; but has fo managed in the Administration, as to be able to appeal to his Parliament, and fay, as in his late Speech to them, " I have, throughout " the whole of my Reign, made the Laws of the " Land the Rule of my Government, and the Pre-" fervation of the Constitution of Church and State, " and the Rights of my People, the main End and " Aim of all my Actions". And shall a Defign be formed, and carried into Execution, against the Perfon and Crown of fuch a King? 'Tis vile in Regard of those Powers from abroad, and base and unnatural in Regard of those Male-contents within the Nation, who have given Encouragement and Aid to it. And the more so, if we take into Confideration the indisputed Title he has to the Throne of GREAT-BRITAIN, in Opposition to all others, and to the PRETENDER in particular.

I wont indeed fay, that his Right to the Crown is derived to him from God in the same Sense in which Ahaz inherited the Throne of his Fathers. For the Kingdom was given to David, and settled on his Sons forever, by immediate Direction from the God of Heaven: But yet, I scruple not to say, that he as really received the Kingdom from God, and in a Manner truly wonderful, and in which the Pleasure of God was indubitably made known.

IT was owing to the tyrannical, oppressive Meafures of King JAMES the Second, that he became generally odious to the Nation; infomuch, that when King WILLIAM, of glorious Memory, the Deliverer God raised up for us, came over into ENGLAND", all Opposition fell before him, his and our Enemies were infatuated, fo that their mighty Men found not their Hands, nor their wife Men their Counsels; and all the Protestants, however at other Times divided, united then, and their Hearts were turned to their Deliverer as one Man. Lords, Commons, Arch-bishops, Bishops, the whole Clergy of all Denominations, and the whole Body of the People, except those who were popishly inclin'd, ran with one Consent, and met the welcome Bleffing with Extasses of Joy.

And when upon this public and general Manifestation of the Kingdom's Sentiments and Affections, the conscious King abdicated the Government, commissioning no Person nor Persons for the Administration in his Absence; the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, humbly besought their

wn

in

rs.

ed

m

ıy,

od, he

ea-

ne

nat

ry,

ito

his

eir

ife

W-

eir

ın.

ole

of

'd,

ef-

ni-

ec-

n-

he

nd

ht

eir

their greatDeliverer, in that their greatNecessity, to take the Administration into his Hands. And as there was no other Remedy to fave the Nation from utter Ruin and Confusion, he was pleased to comply with their Defire. And the Crown was foon after fettled on Him and his Princess, under the Stile of King WILLIAM and Queen MARY. +

+ The Address of the Lords and Commons was in these Words, "We the Lords Spiritual and temporal, and Commons affembled at WESTMINSTER, being fentible of the great "Deliverance of this Kingdom from Popery and arbitrary Power, and that our Prefervation is next under God owing to your Highness, do return our most humble "Thanks and Acknowledgment to your Highness, as the glorious Instrument of so great a Bleffing. We do further acknowledge the great Care your Highness has been of pleased to take, in the Administration of the public Af-" fairs of the Kingdom to this Time, and we do most humbly defire your Highness, that you will take upon you "the Administration of publick Affairs, both civil and mi-" litary, and the Disposal of the publick Revenue for the " Preservation of our Religion, Rights, Laws, Liberties, " and Properties, and the Peace of the Nation: -----All " which we make our Request to your Highness to under-" take, and execute, 'till further Application shall be made by us, which shall be expedited with all convenient " Speed." Compleat History of ENGLAND, Vol. III. p. 507, 508.

He gave his Answer to the Address of both Houses in the following Words; " My Lords and Gentlemen, I am glad " that what I have done has pleased you; and fince you " desire me to continue the Administration of Affairs, I am

" willing to accept it." History Ibid. Pag. Ibid.

A few Days after, a Declaration of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons affembled at WESTMINSTER, was read, with an audible Voice, in the Presence of the Prince and Princess of ORANGE, in which are these Words; "--- And

cc whereas

But he was too generous to confine his Views to the Grandeur and Security of his own Person and

beir Defire. And the Chown was foon after in

" whereas the late King JAMES IId, having abdicated the Government, and the Throne being thereby vacant;----

"Having therefore an entire Confidence, that his Highness, the Prince of ORANGE, will perfect the Delive-

" rance so far advanced by him, &c.; the said Lords spi-

"ritual and temporal affembled at WESTMINSTER, do Refolve, That WILLIAM and MARY, Prince and

" Princes of ORANGE be, and be declared King and

"Queen of ENGLAND, FRANCE, and IRELAND, and

"the Dominions thereunto belonging, to hold the Crown and royal Dignity of the faid Kingdoms and Dominions,

"to them the faid Prince and Princes, during their Lives,

" and the Life of the Survivor of them; and that the fole

" and full Exercise of their regal Power be only in, and ex-

" ecuted by the faid Prince of ORANGE, in the Names of

the faid Prince and Princess, during their joint Lives, and

" after their Decease, the said Crown and royal Dignity

" of the faid Kingdoms and Dominions to be to the Heirs

" of the Body of the faid Princess, and for Default of such

"Iffue, to the Princess ANN of DENMARK, and the

" Heirs of her Body, and for Default of fuch Issue to the

" Heirs of the Body of the faid Prince of ORANGE: And

"the faid Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons do pray

the faid Prince of ORANGE to accept the fame accor-

" dingly.

After the Reading of this Declaration, the Marquis of HAL-LIFAX, Speaker of the House of Lords, made a solemn Tender of the Crown to their Highnesses, in the Name of both Houses; whereupon the Prince of ORANGE returned the following Answer:

"My Lords and Gentlemen, This is certainly the greatest Proof of the Trust you have in us that can be given, which is

"the Thing that makes us value it the more, and we thankfully accept what you have offered: And as I had no

other Intention in coming hither, than to preserve your

"Religion, Laws, and Liberties; fo you may be fure,

WS

on

nd

the

gh-

ve-

Spi-

do

and

and

wn

ons, ves,

fole

ex-

es of

and

leirs

fuch

the the

And pray

AL-

lemn

ne of

turn-

Proof

ch is

hank-

your fure,

that

and Reign only; but extended them to Posterity, making it his Endeavour to lay a good Foundation for the happy Settlement of the Nation for future and distant Times.

Upon the Death of his ever-memorable Queen and the Duke of Gloucester, he wisely foresaw that upon the Demise of his Sister, who was to succeed to him, there would be popish Pretenders to the Crown, who would strive to impose themselves on the Nation. And therefore to extinguish their Hopes, and to fecure our Religion, Rights and Liberties, as far as humane Wisdom could contrive, he did all he could to promote an Act of Parliament, fettling the Succession of the Crown on her Electoral Highness the Princess Sophia, Dutchess of HANOVER, [Grand-Daughter of King JAMES the First, and Grand-Mother to his present MajestyKing George the Second] the only remaining Protestant Branch of the old Royal Family, and the only support and Hope, under God, of our happy Constitution, and the invaluable Advantages accruing to

[&]quot; that I shall endeavour to support them, and shall be wil-

[&]quot; ling to concur in any thing that shall be for the Good of the Kingdom, and to do all that is in my Power to ad-

[&]quot; vance the Welfare and Glory of the Nation."

All this was followed with the Acclamations of the People, which quickly flew over the whole City. The same Day the Prince and Princess were proclaimed King and Queen of England, France, and Ireland, by the Names of William and Mary, to the inexpressible Joy of the People. Rapin's History of England, Vol. II. p. 795.

us from it, both as Englishmen and Protestants *; which Settlement, then established by the whole Legislature

* March 3. 1701. The Commons resolved, " That for the or preserving the Peace and Happiness of the Kingdom, and " the Security of the Protestant Religion by Law establish-" ed, it is absolutely necessary, a further Declaration be " made of the Limitation and Succession of the Crown in " the Protestant Line, after his Majesty and the Princes, " and the Heirs of their Bodies respectively," ---- And nine Days after, the following Resolution, for a Clause in the Act of Succession, was reported in these Words, " That the " Prince's SOPHIA, Dutche's Dowager of HANOVER, " be declared the next in Succession to the Crown of Eng-LAND, in the Protestant Line, after his Majesty and the " Princess, and the Heirs of their Bodies respectively; and that the further Limitation of the Crown be to the faid " Princess SOPHIA, and the Heirs of her Body, being PRO-" TESTANTS." And on the 24th of the following June, His Majesty King WILLIAM being in the House of Peers, and the Commons sent for, their Speaker Mr. HARLEY. began his Speech with these Words, "SIR, It is with " great Joy and Satisfaction that I attend your Majesty at this Time, fince your Commons have comply'd with all vour Majesty was pleased to desire at their Meeting. They have passed the Bill of Succession, which hath setled the Crown in the Protestant Line, and continued the 66 Liberty of ENGLAND, which your Majesty hath restored " and preserved." ---- And agreable to this Act of Succession, fettling the Crown on the Princess SOPHIA, and the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants, Queen ANNE, a few Days after her Coronation, was pleased to cause an Order to be made in Council, "That the Princess SOPHIA, Electoress "Dowager of HANOVER, should be prayed for in all ⁶⁶ Churches, as one of the Royal Family"; which filled the Hearts of all good BRITTONS with Joy: And both Lords and Commons voted her Thanks " for her great Zeal for the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, expressed in that Order". And accordingly, the Princess SOPHIA

ole

ure

the and

ish-

be

in

ies,

Act

the

ER,

the

and

faid

20-

une,

ers,

vith

at

ng.

fet-

the

ion,

eirs Days be

ress

all

ords

for fled

I A was Legislature has fince been confirmed by many Acts of Parliament, and from Time to Time sworn to by almost all of all Orders and Degrees of Men in the Nation.

This now is the Way in which the Crown was derived to his present MAJESTY; and his Right thus conveyed is unquestionably clear and strong, and renders that Counsel evil and sinful, whether from Enemies abroad, or Male-contents at home, which would remove him from the BRITISH Throne; and the rather, because the Person intended to be made Sovereign, is, in Principle, a known avowed Enemy to that Constitution, and those Liberties both civil and religious, which our present King has all along defended and protected: Besides which, he is strongly and justly suspected of not being the legal Son of that Prince from whom he is faid to descend. I know the PRETENDER calls himself the true Son of King JAMES the Second; and I know also, that a Son was produced while that King fat on the BRITISH Throne; "But (as one observes) there was such bungling Work in that Piece of Management, that, however fome have got their Sight cleared now, it was the universal Sense of the Nation then, that there were

was prayed for the first Time, on Sunday, May 3. 1702, in the Chapel Royal at St. James's; and this agreable Order and Example were followed in all Churches and Chapels throughout the Kingdom. Oldmixon's History of England, Vol. II. p. 220, 237, 280.

the

the strongest and most just Presumptions of his Illegitimacy." *

AND

In the Declaration which the Prince of ORANGE published, vindicating his Defign to come over into ENGLAND, one Thing particularly mentioned is, " That there were " great and violent Presumptions, inducing his Highness " to believe, that evil Courcillors, in order to the gaining " more Time for the effecting of their ill Defigns, had pub-"lished, That the Queen had bro't forth a Son; tho' there " had appeared, both during the Queen's pretended Big-" ness, and in the Manner wherein the Birth was managed, so fo many just and visible Grounds of Suspicion, that not " only He himself, but all the good Subjects of this Kingdom, "did vehemently suspect, that the pretended Prince of WALES was not born of the Queen. And tho' many " both doubted of the Queen's Bigness, and of the Birth of "the Child; yet there was not any one Thing done to fa-" tisfy them, or put an End to their Doubts." Compleat " History of ENGLAND, Vol. III. p. 493.

RAPIN fays "It is univerfally known, that the Birth of this "Prince has been very much suspected, and that many

then did, and still do, believe it Suppositions. Multitudes of Papers have been published for and against; some

"containing the Grounds of the Suspicions, and others

" Arguments to remove them."

The Arguments confirming the Opinion, that the Queen was not with Child, when she pretended to be so; and that at the Time of her pretended Delivery, only a supposed Son was born of her, I shall sum up under the following Particulars, as I have extracted them from RAPIN, Bishop BURNET, and others.

of Children. 2. That the Queen had been seven Years without being with Child, and for six Years in such an ill State of Health, that those about her were assured she would have no more Children. 3. That all Things about her person, in the Time of her supposed pregnancy, were observed to be managed with a mysterious Secresy, into which

And shall a Person under Suspicion as to his Descent, and a Papist in Principle, as well as Tool of France

none were admitted but a few Papists. 4. That the princess Anne, not being well, was urged by the King with an unufual Vehemence, and at his Defire perswaded by others, to go to the BATH; a Contrivance as was thought to have her out of the Way at the Queen's supposed Delivery: For upon her going thither, the Queen's Reckoning was altered; and upon News at Court, that Princess Anne would return from the Bath sooner than was expected, (the Waters either really or pretendedly not agreeing with her) the very next Day the Queen gave out that she would go to St. JAMES's, and look for the good Hour; tho' WINDSOR was the Place where Preparations had been made for her lying in, and it was told her it was impossible, on so short Warning, Things could be got ready at St. JAMES's. The was so positive, that she said she would be there that Night tho' she should lye on the Boards; and accordingly, thither she went that Night: And it was given out, by all her Train, that the was going to be delivered. Some faid, it would be the next Morning; and the Priests said very confidently, it would be a Boy. And accordingly next Morning was the Time of the supposed Birth of the Prince of WALES. 5. That her Delivery was on a Sunday Morning, when all the Protestant Court Ladies were at Church. 6. That neither the Princess Anne of Denmark, the Arch-bishop of Canterbury, nor the Dutch Ambassador, were present at her Labour; tho' they were the three Persons who ought principally to have been there. 7. That during her Labour the Curtains of the Bed were drawn close, and none came within them but the Midwife and an Under-Dreffer: And a Warming-Pan was brought into the Room not opened, under Pretence of warming one Side of the Bed, tho' the Weather was extream hot, and the Room heated by a vast Crowd of People. 8. That the never fatisfyed the Princess Anne and other Protestant Ladies, either of her being with Child, or of her having been delivered of aChild, in any of those Ways which might have carried Conviction with them. 9. That

his

ND

lish-ND, were bness ning

here Bigged, not dom, e of

h of fableat

this any ides one ners

was t at Son rti-

ble ars ill uld

her bich

ne

FRANCE and SPAIN, be advanced to the BRITISH Throne? God forbid! The Defign is abominable. It is so in the Sight of every true Friend to the Interest of England; and, I doubt not, it is so in the Sight of a holy and righteous God: Which leads me,

3. In the third and last Place, to mention a few Things tending to encourage us to hope, that God will say concerning this Design, it shall not stand, neither shall it come to pass.

I have no Commission to declare this to be the Intention of God. And indeed, while we consider the moral State of the Nation, we have Reason for Concern and Fear. Perhaps, it was never in a more corrupt and degenerate State, than at this Day. Were the Truths of God ever more generally disown'd? Were the Revelations of God ever more generally disbelieved? Were the Commandments of God ever more generally and shamefully violated?

If any should desire a more full and critical Account of this Affair, they may meet with it in Bishop BURNET's History

of his own Times.

^{9.} That tho' the King, Queen and Courtiers sufficiently knew, before the Delivery, that the Nation suspected an Imposture, they did not use those Precautions as they might, and ought to have done, in such a Case; and instead of putting it beyond all possible Doubt, they lest so many Marks of Suspicion, as caused infinite Doubts and Disputes, insomuch that some Roman Catholicks themselves owned, that so important an Affair had been managed with great Supineness and Imprudence. Lastly, That upon the Prince of ORANGE's landing in England, not only the Queen and Child went over to FRANCE, but the Midwise & all assisting at the Birth were sent with them, or so disposed of, that it could never be learned what became of them afterwards.

H

le.

n-

ne

ie,

W

od

id,

nler

for

n a

ay.

lif-

ore

nts

ntly

an

and

of

uch

or-

and E's over

vere

r be

this

ftory

he

The Land of our Fore-fathers may justly be lamented over in the Language of the Prophet Isaiah, Ah sinful Nation! A People laden with Iniquity, a Seed of evil Doers! They have for saken the Lord, they have provoked the holy One of Israel to Anger!

But when we turn our View to the Interest of the REDEEMER, which will fuffer by fetting a popish Prince on the British Throne, we have strong Reason for Hope. WillGod suffer the Man of Sin, that Son of Perdition, who hath exalted himself into the Seat of CHRIST, to be again acknowledged and adored, by a Nation who have declared their Abhorrence of worshipping him, instead of the Son of God? Will God suffer the Fopperies and Superstitions and abominable Idolatries of the Church of Rome, to take place among a People who have undergone so much in protesting against them? Will God suffer the chief Bulwark of the Protestant Cause in Europe to be broken down and destroy'd? There would be no Unrighteousness in him should he, in this Way, punish us for our Iniquities. yet, we have great Encouragement to rely on his Power for our Protection and Deliverance, as the Defign of our Enemies is really a Defign against CHRIST, as well as us; a Defign against the pure uncorrupt Religion of the Gospel, as well as against our civil Constitution.

And it should animate our Faith and Hope to consider, how often, and in what remarkable Ways, God has appeared for our Help, when our popish Enemies have laid their Plots as deep as Hell to ruin us; particular Instances whereof might be mention'd, would the Time allow.

F

AND it looks like a Token for Good, that such a Spirit appears in the Nation, among all Sorts of Men, to oppose this accursed Design, at the Peril both of their Estates and Lives. At first, it may be, it was treated with too much Neglect and Contempt; but since the Deseat of General Cope, and the Entrance of the Rebels into the Metropolis of Scotland, the Attention of the Nation has been roused; and they are voluntarily mustering, from all Quarters, for the Desence of their King and Country. And it may be hoped, God intends, in this Way, to put an End to the present Disturbances, and resettle the Kingdom in Peace and Quiet.

THERE are none among his Majesty's Subjects more heartily desirous of this, than WE in these distant Provinces. I don't believe there could be found in them all so much as one New-England Man, but his Indignation is enkindled at the Attempt to set a popish Pretender on the Throne of Great-Britain, in the Room of his Majesty King George the Second. And could the People, inhabiting the several Provinces, be gathered together in one general Assembly, I doubt not, they would join Heart and Voice in the Cry of Amasai, Thine are we, David, and on thy Side, thou Son of Jesse: Peace, Peace, be to thee, and Peace be to thine Helpers.

And horribly ungrateful should we be, if a just Sense of the invaluable Priviledges, civil and religious, which we enjoy, under the mild and kind Administration of so gracious a Sovereign and tender Father, did not knit our Hearts to him in Love, disposing us to all Reverence and Loyalty.

AND

h

of ril

e,

n-

nd

of en all

nnis

es,

As

ese

be

ND

t-

of

fty

ed

ey

Abou

ust eliand enve,

ND

And shall we be dutifully affected to our Sovereign, and not bow the Knee before the Throne of Mercy for him, now that his Enemies are risen up in Rebellion against him? This is the only Way, wherein we, who live at such a Distance, can help our King and Nation, in subduing those who are endeavouring their Ruin.

And let us, my Brethren, in this Way, express our Love, and Gratitude, and Loyalty, to our Sovereign, and Concern for the Safety of his Kingdom. Let us be constant and importunate in our Supplications to God, that he would preserve the Person, and protect the Crown of our rightful and lawful King; cloathing his Enemies with Shame, but caufing the Crown to flourish on his Head, and on the Head of his Posterity forever: And that he would mercifully fave his People from Popery and Slavery; perpetuating to them the Enjoyment of their Rights and Liberties, which distinguish them from the other Nations of the Earth. Happy will they be while in fuch a Case; yea, happy will they be, so long as God is their Lord. And may our Nation and Land be thus happy, 'till Time shall be no more! God grant it for his Mercy's Sake in CHRIST JESUS.

A M E N.



And shall we be dutifully affected to our Sovereign, and not bow the Luce before the Throne of Merce for him, now that his linder affective for him, now that his linder affective against him if This is the offer Way, who, who, hive at fuch a Difference, can here our delication and him in subjecting that the code woman, him to be decided and him him.

our Love, and Graticude, and Lovalty, to rear Sovecare over, and Craticude, and Lovalty, to rear Sovefeign, and Consert for rise Safety of his Kingdom.
Let us be confluit and har outslip preferve the Errich,
cations to Cod, that Le would preferve the Ferrich,
and protech the Craem of our rightful and lawful
King; cloathing his Enemies with Shame, but canfing the Crown to flourish on his Licad, and on the
fing the Crown to flourish on his Licad, and on the
mererally taxe his People from Popers and Shreeye;
mererally taxe his People from Popers and Shreeye;
and Libertus of the Hent the Enjoyment of their Rights
ther Nations of the Harth. Happy with they be
there while in the la Cloy V.

and Law be that narry; 'all Time flat's born more!

Cod grant is for last Louis Abed may out Naticy
and Law be that narry; 'all Time flat's born more!

Cod grant is for last Levy's Ellie in Charts Tears.